Freeman's Iournal

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QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, 1846.

POETRY.

WE'LL SING ANOTHER CHRIST-

We'll sing another Christmas song, for who shall ever tire.
To hear the olden ballad theme around the Christ-

We'll sing another Christmas song, and pass the

wassail cup, For fountains that refresh the heart should never be dried up.

Ne'er tell us that each Yule-tide brings more silve to our hair :

gathers there.

grow old ; Then shake Old Christmas by the hand—in kind-

For he's king of right good company, and we should

Why should we let pale Discontent fling canker on Unjust regrets lurk round the soul like

And though the flood of Plenty's tide upon our may pour, How oft the lip will murmur still the horse-leech

ery for " more ! We sigh for wealth-we pant for place-and ting what we crave,

We often flid it only coils fresh chains about the Year after year may gently help to turn the dark

locks white, But Time ne'er fades a flower so soon as cold worldly blight;

Then shake Old Christmas by the hand-in kind-For he's king of right good company, and we should

Be glad-be glad-stir up the blaze, and let our necesse that is grateful as the lilies of the field; spirit yield

of Good will to all"-'tis sweet and rich, and helps to keep away
The wrinkled pest of frowning brows—and mildew

shades of grey. Be glad-be glad-and though we have some cv press in our wreath,

Forget not there are rosebuds too, that ever beneath. And though long years may line the check, and

wither up the heart Then shake Old Christmas by the hand-in kind-

ness let him dwell, For he's king of right good company, and we should · ELIZA COOK.

CONCILIATION HALL. MONDAY, 30th November.

Mr. O'CONNELL, as Chairman, presented the following REPORT :-

"The spirit of dissension has become too marked—too violent - too determinate—to leave any rational hope of speedy concilia-

The Repeal Association cannot with sa'e y to the liberties, or even to the lives of its members, make any, even the slightest would be an irresistible instrument in the hands of an Attorney-General. It would enable any Chief-Justice-even a man less one-sided than Chief Justice Penefather, to dictate a conviction even to an honest jury.

It would give the fullest latitude to the parindecent, but then more

colourable, of a packed jury.

"In short any the slightest admission of the physical-force principle would convert the Repeal Association into an illegal assembly. It would justify, if not, require, the Government to suppress it, no discreet or prudent man could take any part in the pro-

edings of the Association "It is impossible, therefore, that any con-ession could be made on this point by the

"It raises a question of life or deathand we who are most firmly desirous of pre-serving that Association alive and energetic, until it shall procure the restoration of the

amolation.

So much for the Repeal Association, or ganized as it is to carry by the exclusive emnal means, that measure, without which Ireland must continue in misery-the Re

peal of the Union. "On the other hand, there now stands forward, as the prominent head of a party such as it is, a body to be called, or, at leas to be known by the denomination of 'THE LITERARY PHALANX' - men who, will various degrees of talent, choose to write in Fitzgerald declared that he wrote—that is with a pistol in one hand, and a sword in cother; giving rather a ludicrous imaged Literary Association, with three hand

"The 'PHALANX' has now organis it elf, or is about to do so, and it cannot be expected from its members that they will totally abandon the use of the sword. They are too much in the wrong not to obtrude that sword upon our peaceable proceedings. They know that all we want is the total and ditional disclaimer of the use of the swird as an instrument for procuring con-stitutional rights and improvements, whilst we arow the right to use that sword in the defence against attacks of an illegal and un-

constitutional nature by domestic oppressors, or foreign invaders."

"The worst symptom about the members of the 'PHALANX' is, that they wilfully and doggedly seek to confound that use of the sword which is totally alignal and treather sword which is totally alignal and treather sword which is totally alignal. so able—namely, its employment to compel the amelioration of alteration of, or in, constitutional institutions-with its use, which is in itself legal-namely, pure self defence gainst any illegal and unconstitutional attack.

"If one were not awa:e of the unhappy

disposition of partisans to misrepresent the whom they deem adversaries, it would be almost increable that the 'PHALANX' should endeavour to confound the principle of pure self-defence from illegal attack, which we

self-defence from illegal attack, which we real Repealers avow and maintain, with the principle of seeking for or attaining constitutional amelioration by means of any kind of physical force as highly illegal, and most mischievous, and productive of the most unmitigated calamities.

"To place beyond a doubt in the mind of every rational and thinking man, the clear distinction between seeking for legal rights by the sword and the principle of self-defence, I here repeat the closing part of the report, adopted by the Repeal Association on the 13th July, 1846. That report contains in its concluding passages these tains in its concluding passages these

" Having detailed the rei'eration of the principle of action adopted by the Repeal Association, being in itself the very basis of that Association—namely, the principle that the amelioration of political institutions ought not to be sought for by any other means than those which are perfectly peaceable, legal and constitutional.

" That to promote political amelioration peaceable means alone should be used, to the exclusion of all others save those that are

exclusion of all others sine those that are perceable, legal, and constitutional.

"It has been said very unwisely that this principle prohibits the necessary defence against unjust aggression on the part of a domestic Government or a foreign enemy. It does no such thing—it leaves the right of salf defence perfectly free to the use of any force sufficient to resist and defeat unjust aggression. just aggression.
"He who desires distinctly to understand

the controversy between the Repeal Asso-ciation and the 'PHALANK,' may profitably read—even a second time—the part of the report of 13th July, 1846, which I have just set forth, and which I desire should be printed in italic. He who deliberately reads these passages will see as distinctly the right of self-defence against unjust aggression as seried by us, as we do distinctly assert the excursive see of peaconble and legal means for obtaining constitutional rights and ameiorations.

"Having thus indicated the right of selfdefence, I shall give the concluding part of that r port to show how perfectly safe, as well as how powerful, are the means by which we intend to achieve the nationality

of our country. "The report of the 13th July continues

and concludes thus : " We emphatically announce our cor viction that all political ameliorations, and he first and highest of all—the Repeal of the Union - ought to be sought for, and can be sought for successfully, only by peaceable, legal, and constitutional means, to the utter exclusion of any other—in short, that the Repeal of the Union can and ought to be obtained by the same peaceable means by which Catholic Emancipation was achieved, and by the same exclusively peaceable tem of action by which the Anti-Corn Law League so g'oriously triumphed over every resistance and obtained the repeal of the Corn Laws-by such means alone we can, we ought, and, with the blessing of Almighty Providence, we will obtain the Repeal of the

"I have been thus this minute, in order that every Repealer, and every inhabitant of the land, may, if he pleases, distinctly un-derstand the basis of the controversy which has arisen between the Repealers and the

" It has been suggested that the Associa tion ought to change some of its expressions and terms; but those who require such alterations do not tell us what terms or ex pressions ought to be substituted. For my part, I should be ready to alter the expres-sion or terms of the report of the 13th July, 1846, if I could find any other phraseology that would more emphatically mark the meaning, and more distinctly Jescribe the pasis of the Association.

" How little is it undarstood that the As ociation could not subsist for one week if i were to relax and let in the possible use of the sword !—how little is it known the inensity of application — of study, and of ught, which it required in order to frame the Catholic Association and to protect it

from legal peril ? "It may appear, and perhaps not unjustly that there is something of vanity in my making such declaration. For I was the artificer of that Association—its prophet and its

"It would require the tediousness of his oric detail to give even a faint idea of the ness by which I was noset—the secessions by which the path before me was broken up —the active vituperation poured upon me, not only by the Orange press, but by the papers purporting to be in the popular inter-

"Yet we triumphed over all -The ho minded men who stood around me, and by whom I stood, worked on with me in great disgust, but in no despair or even despon

"We triumphed, at last, and the peop have a national church, both liberated and unshaken. Blessed be Gop!

"Until the Catholic Association was framed, the Catholic proceedings were de-sultory and irregular—we quarrelled almost

ns often as we met-there was no continued demand for Emancipation-we petitioned occasionally-we debated from time to time -we had at one periol a Catholic Board, then a Catholic Committee again. These

ganised and evanescent, having no perman ent effect. Our aggregate meetings made from time to time considerable impression by the accurate description and consequent possure of the grievances of the Catholics, and of the oppressions of the Protestant ascendancy party.
"But the people soon became habituate.

to excited hopes and repeated disappoint-ments—and the Catholic aristocracy—the landed gentry, and many of the principal merchants--almost all our expectant lawyers—many, very many of the middle clas-ses-— also succeded and left a few of us solitary struggling in our Weakness, and in the midst of ascendancy - pride-power and

with us. The hideous crimes that had been committed in the name of liberty, by the monsters who desolated France, the well known hatred of religion by the European Liberals, and by some of that class nearer home, filled our clergy with alarm, and made them shrink from any compact with men who had the then odious word Liberty' inscribed on their banner.

"Thus deserted by most of what should constitut. Catholic strength, thus vituperated and abused by many nominal and some real Catholics, unsustained by the countennance of our venerated elergy—visperated, calumniated, and despised by our Presentant adversaries, there were still a few of the termined to struggle to the last, animated by conviction of our rights and by a disgra at enduring wrong; some few of us, with a spirit of civil and religious liberty unfading and warm waged war-some few of us continued the strife, even after the downfall of Napoleon, and the apparent destruction of popular rights all over the continent. We continued the strife when others despai ed, and we made perpetual claim for the e-tablishment for the Catholics of the benefit of the principle of freedom of conscience.

"It was under such unfavourable c reumstances that the plan of the Catholic Association first flashed upon my mind, and strange to say, my conception of giving strength and efficacy to the Catholic cause was by creating a parochia lfund, in the nature of what was afterwards the Catholic Rent. I had accordingly, three rural pandles in the county of Kerry collect d, and straceeded so well that I paid in the sum of £79 to the funds of the Catholic Board. I thought that I should have been met with applause, and approbation, and praise, and that I should be called upon to develope my

plan, and bring it into execution. "It was no such thing-on the contrary, I was most bitterly assailed by the Orange press, aided, as usual in unhappy Irelan!, by the so-called Liberal portion of the press To such an extent was the calumny carried, that I was actually accused by the Libera and Orange press of high treason-that is, forcibly levying money on the King's subjects without the consent of parliament.

"The secession accordingly increased.
I was deserted by almost every body, and was left so powerless that I was under the necessity of postponing the execution of my plan for no less a period than eleven years, mmencing in the year 1812.

"I, however, never ceased to struggle, and availed myself of every opportunity of bringing forward Catholic grievances. supported the practical annual petition, and of pressing upon parliament the impolicy and wickedness of continuing Catholic de-

"At length, after twelve years, amidst the perseverance of a few and the arathy of many, a brighter day began to appear-the seceders began to see the fully of their conduct; the pleasure of continuing to abuse and villify their Catholic fellow-countrymen was embittered by the continuance of their own exclusion from civil rights. At length many of the seceders showed a disposition in us. I saw that the time was come to make the attempt of organising a permanent Catholic body to attend perpetually to Catholic affairs-to influence, by peaceful and legal means, public sentiment—to con-ciliate our friends, and expose to shame and ridicule the opponents of Emancipation. "My plan of the Association is composed

of three parts: "The first, consisting in the formation of a deliberative body, to be constituted of the educated classes, able and willing to devote time and money to forward ng Catholic in-

"The second part of my plan consisted in forming a permanent fund, by collecting, in each locality in Ireland, money sufficient to defray the expenses incident to the Catholic

"The third, was the embodying into the Association the entire Catholic people of Association the circuming, on payment of a small sum, 'associates' of the deliberative bady. This was the entire of my plan. was great difficulty in avoiding lega

"We were under the necessity of disclaiming every species of delegated or re-presentative capacity. If we had not done so, the Association would have been indicted under the Convention Act. But the great danger and great difficulties was, to carry out our plan of embodying the asso-riates. It is true that without having the people at our back, we should be very inefficient, indeed. On the other hand, the

embodying the people, unless restrained

w thin the mest can ious and penceful limits, might render us liable to a charge of endeavoring to carry our purpo es by force— in short, a charge of high treason.

"It would have been a false charge; but one of the Saurin's juries might have been

easily induced to find a verdict of conviction for treason without any evidence of fore or of any intention to use force.

" It was my solemn and sacred duty, on the one band, to put the great machine of the Catholic Association into motion; and on the other hand, to preserve the mombers of the Association from prosecution and le-

"We find at that time to net under the eye of one of the most ill beral and bigotted Attorney Generals that ever existed - Saunost rancinous and bitterest enemy.

"I felt the necessity of being cautious in the extreme; and the better to exercise

that caution, I brought my p'an forward, not as an entire scheme, but by instalments. "I first began with the deliberate body, the Association itself; but, in its creation, I guarded it carefully from every legal objec-

guarden it carefully from every legal objec-tion. The only qualification to become a member was the payment of one guinea. There was to be no test, no sign, no pass-word or token—nothing, in short, that could in anywise bring the Association within the

Illegal Societies' Act.

"There was, also, as I have already stated, a total disclaimer on any delegated or representative capacity, or any assumption of any such capacity

" I thus guarded it against prosecution under the Convention A.t.

"Its basis was then declared to be to ob-

tain Emancipation by the Exercise of legal means and no other, specifying, as such le-gal means, argument, information as to matters of fact, discussion, publication and pe-titions to perliament, and finally parliamentary legislation, thus framed and guarded tion commenced its operations in May, 183, and for some time worked well and willingly, but the usual torpor and apathy began prevail.

By arrules we were to meet but once

yr rules we were to meet but once a week to meet out once one o'clock qualifie! thus—that if there were not ten umbers present at half-past three, there was be made an adjournment to that day week.

"It is a curious exonce of the little sup-port I obtained from of s at that period, that having prepared an e-porate rep rt for the establishment of the Catolic rent, no less than these weeks clapsed fore I could get tes members (to use a per l'could phrase) to orni a house,

"Avoiding more in note details, took the legal prevaution that the collection Catholic rent should be, as the Repeal h s, perfectly voluntary.

The third i stalment of my plan cor isted of the admis ion of associates. was he great difficulty. The 1 gal dangers were great, and could be met and obvioused Tois only by the perfectly legal, peaceable, and constitutional basis of the Associated body. The slightest intermingling of allusion to physical force would have rendered the Asociaion illegal-would have caused our instalt dispersion, and would have postpon-

d Enanc pation for perhaps half a century. " lortunately there was not among us any nan insane enough to suggest fighting or to tal of using the sword. The pacific naany lle suggestion of physical force; no attem was made, because none could be mad to indict the Asso iation on the alegeoground of any idegality. We proceedpaceably and with perfect unan mity to exted our influence through the far greater part fihe country. The peaceable nature clost loctrine and conduct was undisputed ad adisputable, and the care with which ket always within the protection of the law was infinitely more formidable to our al petical, about new flinted muskets, and tiles and swords, and all the idle balder-th of that description.

se In a short period—that is, in less than years—we triumphantly succeeded; re was not one single allegation of crime nst the members of the Association, myexpepted, and these allegations were fu and easily exploded. No member suf-edit life, limb, liberty, or property, not

be week of the law was comm sucreeded-we completely and triumphtly succeeded. My peaceful policy victory ly exhibited itself—good men of all uses aided us, and Providence gracioty smiled favorably upon our peaceful

Why not allow us to work out the Repeak periment by the san e peaceful means that worked out Emancipation? How can y man now justify himself in, now in the eventh hour, objecting to a policy which in its nature is, perfectly harmless, and se from guilt or punishment, and which as already been eminently successful? Why adopt the crude scheme and blusteng violence of men who, as yet at least, ave achieved no victory, and cannot point any conquest? Why above all thingsvill they affect to be patriots, and at the same time virulently assail the only body of sen organised in an operation for

chievng Irish nationality? "Why do they advocate a d flerent poli-cy, fron ours, without showing in what respect or policy is defective?
why do they dispute our police Above all, why they dispute our policy—and at the ame time, laud that policy most highly.

"If indeed, the secession were soug be justified by any truly or falsely alleged detect, or criminality in my peaceful policy that secession would be intelligible; but in the name of common sense, what is to be raid of the men who, admitting the perfect society and suitableness of my plans of operation, yet accede from us in carrying them out, and reward me for my fifty year's services with all manaer of abuse and m dig-

"What an unhappy country do we belong to. What an ill-fated nation is ours.
Strift, and contention, and dissension are disseminated through the land. The public mind is embittered—the public s rength is weakened and exhausted in the effort to subvert my pel'cy, and all this by men who themselves submit n ost abundantly the dom and efficacy of that very policy. it nost abundantly the wis

dom and efficacy of that very policy.

"The seceders exhibit the strangest anomaly. They extol to the skies the principles of the Repeal A sociation, and yet they assail with all manner of violence men whose only crime is maintaining those principles intact and inviolate.

Let no man say that I exaggerate or mistake. I prove the text I exaggerate

mistake. I prove the truth of my a sertion not only from the subordinate, but from the very leader of the secession himself, whose very words respecting my policy I shall

Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, in his letter dated Cahire Moyle, October 29, 1846, has the following emphatic words:—speaking of himself and the other secoders, here are his words :- " We desire to achieve a Repeal of the Union by peaceful means, belie that such means are more dasirable and

more efficacious than any other.

"Could I possibly wish for more? This emphatic testimony, borne by, now, alas, an antagonist, is all I could desire, and more than I could have expected. See what it is. It is a proclamation by the eminent gentleman who is the leader of the Phalanx oudly declaring in a letter written in a very hostile spirit that my peaceful policy is the most desirable and most efficious.'

"I cannot avoid conjuing him in the name of old Ireland, to return to that policy which he himself admits is the most desirable and most efficacious. Let him fling away, like dew drops from the lion's mane, every plan and scheme of policy and warlike decpan and scheme of pol cy and warlike der-laration inconsistent in any way with my peaceful policy which he himself has stamped with the seal of his highest approbation, for he could not go higher than declaring it

most desirable - most efficacious. and what testimony do I find borne there to my plan of operations my moral force pea-ceable plan? I find this testimony— that such moral force doctrine is absolutely ESSENTIAL TO THE BUCGESSPUL ISSUE OF OUR POLITICAL ECONOMY. They go fur-More and ting add THAT THIS MORAL FORCE DOCTRINE WAS WISELY INCULCATED AT ALL TIMES BY ME, whom they are pleased

lo call the great leader of our country.

See now the position in which I standbetween the Cork men on the one hand, and the leader of the Phalanx, Mr Smith cien, on the other. I have my moral force to times proclaimed to be wise at ull times "actually "ESSENTIAL for succes: -- "most Detrable and most efficacious."— It is with he bittere t mel incholy that I enjoy the triump over those who have lately indulged the selves in calumny and vitupe-

ration against ne. " My very autogonists make me thes admissions --- firs, that my peaceful policy is essentially necessary to success; in other words, that without it we cannot succe d. Secondly- That this peaceable policy

has at all times been wisely inculcated by me. Who can expect to induce me to insulcate any other? I would rather abandon all hope for my loved country that inculcate any other than peace.
"Thirdly—That my peaceful policy is the most desirable of all. What common

sense can there be in any man's deviating from the most desirable policy? "Fourthly—That my peaceable policy is the most efficacious for success, essential and efficacious for success !—always wise, and always desirable! Wise, Desirable,

ESSENTIAL, EFFICACIOUS. "And am I to quit a policy thus lauded, thus sanctioned, even by those who deman

a change? " I ask this question, referring to anothe and a higher consideration—am I to change this policy, this lauded policy, to quit the paths of safety and prudence, and to involve myself and all the members of the Repeal Association in legal crime and punishment? admixture of the avoice principle (rom the slightest shrinking (rom the admixture of the avover principle or principle ical force—the slightest shrinking from the exclusive use of the peaceable principle would convert the Repeal As-ociation, from being a legal and meritorions body, into ar unlawful assembly, verging on, if not engulphed in, a traitorous, or, at least, a sedition

"There are men who say that the law i unjust and oppressive, and that much ought to be risked to defeat its provisions. I total to be risked to defeat its provisions.

ly reject every assertion of that kind. I
will never consent to violate the law upon a
minimum. Besides change of escaping punishment. Besides, I abjure, in ever thing, the physical force policy in seeking for the rep al of any law.

"It has been said and repeated, and will be said and repeated, notwithstanding refu-tation, that the Repeal Association ought to have allowed the principle of the use o ave improperly precluded discussion by to tally preventing any such debate. who say so should a ready know, or, if they do not know it, they should be informed that any assembly which allowed the discussion of the principle of any crime, with a view to have it adopted, would be an unlawful assembly, which any magistrate would have a right to disperse, and any judge to punish. WHOLE NUMBER, 288.]

" No assembly can allow the principle of

"No assembly can allow the principle of sanctioning burglary, robbery, or a scien of any kind, or even a breach of the peace, to be discussed for adoption, without becoming at once an unlawful assembly.

"How much more lawful, then, would it have been if we had allowed to be discussed for adoption the principle of physical force in obtaining or attempting to obtain, the repeal of on act of parliament. It would be, to say the least of it, sedition; and if accomto say the least of it, sedition; and if accompanied or followed by any overtact, it would be no less than treason.

"I have thus been minute to te liousness

in repeatedly demonstrating the utter impos-sibil ty of our making any concession to conciliate the members of the physical force phalanx. We cannot do it without dissol-

phalanx. We cannot do it without dissolving the Association, or putting it in the power of our enemies to dissolve it.

"In trath, I cannot consider the men sincere is their love of Repeal who persevere in refusing to abide by the peaceful principles on which the Association was formed, and seck either to destroy that Association, by weakening its store the first beautiful on by weakening its store the first beautiful or by weakening its store the first by social on, by weakening its strength, or by delivering it bound hand and foot to the en-emies of Repeal in Ireland.

"This, then, is our raply to the Cork re-solutions, and to all others who seek from us an alteration, however slight, in the fundamental rules of the association. We are for peaceful, leg-1, and constitutional means of action for procuring the Repeal. We disclaim and abhor all other means, and we will not co-operate with any persons but those who concur with us in the principle of peace and legality.

"Instead of asking us to change our

peaceable principles, would it not be more wise in the resolutionists and remonstrants to call upon the physical force phalanx to abandon their warlike propensities, and to seek with us, in the paths of peace, law, and harmony the restoration of Irish nationality.

" Let as no, my countrymen, despondlet us not relax our efforts for Repeal, by reason of the security of the

"I, for one have nailed my colours to the mast—the colours of old Ireland. If I have but a shorter time of life allotted to the struggle, it only becomes a sacred duty to redouble my efforts in the sacred cause of fatherland.

" I have often experienced treachery and "I have often experienced treachery and calumny, secession and folly, and obstacles of every kind, yet I have succeeded. There is vitality still in the cause of Old Ireland. The appalling distress and misery that affright the land, are adduced as evidence of our weakness, whereas they are only proofs of the absolute necessity of our contanting our containing during the restression. organized plan of obtaining the restoration of our national parliament.

" Let me conclude by again referring to the state of the controversy between us & the seceders. The question between us and them is one of principle on our part. It is a principle without which the Association must cease to exist—the principle of seeking for the Repeal by peaceable and legal means alone. Founded on this principle—adhering to this principle—refusing to allow it to be broken in upon, diminished, or even tarnished by the seceders, we devote ourselves to the cause of the Irish people. We will tever relax -- we will nev will never postpone the assertion of our right to an Irish legislature. We will never rease our efforts, till we re-establish the nationality of Ireland, and make her what she ought to be.

Great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem

" DANIEL O'CONNELL, " Chairman of Committee."

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .-A handbill has been issued, offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Charles P. Dwyer, formerly of this city, and who kept a clothing store on the corner of State and Platt Streets, some three or four years since.— The handbill states that in the spring of 1814, Dwyer purchased a large amount of dry goods in Boston, making at the time of purchasing certain false representations of is arguerty and a ying as security for the goods purchased became due, he absconded from Rochester, and has remained concealed from that time to the present, leaving his creditors to get their pay from the securities that he had placed in their bands, which upon examination proved to be entirely worthless and fraudulent. It seems that he purchased the goods in Boston with the avowed intention of bringing them to this city, avowed intention of bringing them to this city, but instead of doing so, he immediately shipped them to New York, sold them at auction below first cost, and pocketed the proceeds. His Boston friends heard of the operation and immediately came on to arreshim, but he cluded their grasp by taking passage in a packet ship to some distant port, whence he made his way to Canada, and it is supposed has been concealed near Toronto during the last six months. It is said he has in his possession, of had a short time since, four hundred \$50 notes of the Bank of British North America, payable in Montreal.— He sometimes passes by the name of Charles D. Phillips, and sometimes by that of Dora . Information concerning him may be communicated to Clark Gamble, Toronto, Capt. Wiley, chief of Montreal Police, George T. Danforth, Rochester, cr to John Wilson Boston .- (Rechester Rep.



THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTIGE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1846.

We copy a part of a well written letter which appeared in the last " Mercury," sign ed " Quebec," in reference to a ruffianly attack, made by the Montreal Courier, apor Captain Armstrong, of the Sydenham. gentleman's professional ability is acknowledged, by those most competent to udge, his employers, and, we may add, the mercantile community. The Courier, among other things, called Captain Armstrong a compound of " Cook, Purser, and Steward, who was not fit to command a canal barge," Weat the Press has to do with the conduct' of Steam-boat Captans, beyond the mere publication of their good, and evil, deeds, we cannot make out. Our cotemporary considered himself justified in pouring forth half a coumn of declamation, merely, because Capt. Armstrong bad been complimented by the Times, on some particular actions of his life, which the Editor of that print, very correctly, considered worthy of public notice. Now, private individuals may commit actions, either good or bad, which bring them for the time being before the public ; but it is the action which calls forth public attention, not the individual, according to the merits of the action, does the individual come in for the wreath of public praise, or the lash of public censure. Now it is not because Captain Armstrong serves a Mercantile Company that he becomes a public personage, or that his character becomes public property : he is a private individual, liable, like every other individual, to criticism, whenever particular acts, on his part, shall have rendered him amenable to public opinion. For instance : when Captain Armstrong gives the passengers in his boat reason to be grateful for some increased convenience, or some unusual service, whenever he undertames a special duty for the benefit of the public, he is deserving of public praise, whenever he shall, by any neglect or mismanagement, incommode his paseengers, he is liable to public censure, but he is not a public 'man, and is not hable to animadversion of his general behaviour. His having given satisfaction to his employers, proves his ability and general good conduct, his long employment, proves his having given satisfaction, and the press has nothing to do with the matter. But as it is one of the many duties of an Editor to denoutee such of his brethren as violating his privileges, goes out of his road to attack private individuals, we will just give the Cou-He says" there are men employed in Canada as steam-boat Captains who are utterly unfit for their occupation ;" we will observe there are persons employed in Canada as Editors, whose language disgraces the paper they write on, & whose motives are blacker than the ink they dabble in. We will observe, further, that n Canadae very man who holds a place, even at the hands of private persons, is considered as a public character, because the only politifience here is place-holding, is keeping a fat thing from an avaricious & envious neighher, who will get you abused if he is not in a position to do at himself. This feeling is sooner or later manifested towards any man who appears permanently situated; how persons in such situations escape being poisoned to create a vacancy, we really cannot imagine. The passions of envy and avarice, find plenty of vent through the press of Canada, and every disappointed harpy can, among the members of the press, find some tool base enough. The most curious part of the matter is this that those very conductors of the press, who are capable of the meanness we have described, pretend to excessive delicacy, and in dealing with public defaulters, definquents, in office, leaders of party, political criminals possessed of influence, carefully eschew all manliness of thought or speech, and look on those powerful invectives, and heavy blows which a Burke, a Grattan, or a Cicero, regarded as the chief glory of their eloquence, as coarse and scurrilous, in fact altogether

too heavy for their weak stomachs.

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The Upper Canada papers have been ocupied with a discussion which has elicited the fact of the most infamous cruelty, dishonesty and corruption having distinguished the management of the Kingston Penitentiary, employments purchased by bribery prisoners cheated out of the prison allowance by a vile system of peculation, and the wanton torture of the wretched inmates of that which ow appears to be a habitation of horrid ruelty, prove that the vite Swindlers conected with the direction of the principal prison of the Province, are more worthy confinement than the telons they cob of their daily bread.

"Shamrock" was rather precipitate in his riginal remarks. This however is an error which will occur to the best intentioned persons. We inserted his letter as we fine that publicity is the touchstone of truth Finding himself in error he of course retracts his charge and as we are now in possession of the mer ts of the case, we publish the retraction. We cannot however permit ou dent to withdraw the charge which he beought aga not the gentlemen to whom he alludes, without saying that as far as we have been able by careful enquiry to gain information concerning the management of the Seminary, it is worthy of every praise, and we never heard the dispensers of Edu cation in that Establishment otherwise than favorably spoken of by those under their care, but more particularly so by those of British origin.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal an Commercial Advertiser.

Sir,-Since my last communication I have been informed that the "Dignitaries," whom I intimated as having insulted some of our young countrymen, have declared that such a thing as giving an about never entered their minds. As I am not disposed o enter into a disputation with these gentleme especially, since the merry time of Christmas approaching, I will believe them. Their sacred cha racter would not allow me, for a moment, to suppose hem capable of wilfully telling an untruth. It appears, then, that the whole affair has arisen from misunderstanding between the parties. I naturally felt very indignant when I heard that those young gentlemen were insulted; and who, with a drop of Celtic blood in his viens, would not feel the same; and, consequently, expose the affair, since those young gentlemen, on account of their situation could not well do it themselves. Insults arising from prejudice, especially when offered to gentlemen who cannot well resent them, are alike usmanly, disgraceful, and unchristian. The authors of them deserve to be exposed to the public view ; particularly so, when they are gentlemen, whose calling ought to make us suppose, that such a hought ought never to cross their minds. Such was the intention I had in my last letter; but was the intention a mass gentlemen since it appears from those gentlemen nen's own words hat moults more not intended, I willingly retract what I have said about the affair. And as it is the luty of every man to make raphration for an injury he mag have done, I, by this letter, wish to efface any bad impressions which my fast may have im-pressed on the public mind, injurious to those gen-

> Yours, &c. SHAMOCK

Quebec, 22nd December, 1846.

Though first written by Elihu Jurritt, the rhough first written by grant learned blacksmith, for the Astruction of the subscribers of the Christan Citizen an U. S. periodical—wepray of the REMITTING friends to ponder over the nice illustrations of the fardships of newspaper publishers which the author draws in the subjoined article, as carefully as iodical-wepray though they were originally address of the readers of this periodical. Our friends who regularly remit their acknowledgments of our services can have no other feelings than satisfactory on perusing such an article, unless it make them pity the unrewarded printer, or excite their indignation at the UNREMITTING reader of their favourite newspaper, whose support of it is no better than a rotten walking stick is to a traveller.]

" Limitations of Human Responsibility."

There is an idea conveyed in this term There is an idea conveyed in this term which seems to prevail extensively among the readers and subscribers of News-papers and other Periodicals, and which renders their scase of obligation to the Printer exceedingly

scase of obligation to the Frinter exceedingly obtuse and impracticable. There is no class of working men who are so dependant upon the spontaneous sense of honor and justice of those indebted to them, as the putoo beary for their week stomachs.

"I observe with regret that the Montreal bloss attack on a genterally respected herenamely, Captain C. L. Armstrong, of the Sydenham. The occasion soized upon for this unprovoked-onset appears to have been a well meant but probably incorrect paragraph in the Times, in which it is stated that certain shippers by the Canada on her last trip down, had made it a condition that Capt. A. should take charge of her.—It is no doubt to be regretted that such a statement was published, as it might possibly lead persons who did not know Captain Roach of the Canada, to suppose that some doubts of his capacity existed. Those who know Captain R., would not require to read this gentlemanly and temperate letter in the Courier to be convinced that this was not the case. The Editor of the Courier might with great advantage to himself and his renders imitate the moderation and temper shown by Captain R., instead of indicting on those who have patience to read it ha'f a column of flippant nonsense about steamship, from which one would suppose his knowledge of such matters had been acquired in that celebrated amphibious corps 'the Horse Manings,'?? bishers of Newspapers and other Periodicals. They are unfortunately situated, at every point

it is made into bread. Then why is not a good newspaper as much a cash article after it is printed, as a loaf of bread after it baked? Do the editor's midnight thoughts, spread over the sheet by a score of part hands spread over the speet by a score of paid hands and founts of money-bought types, evaporate the cash material of the paper and transform it into a parallelogram of moonshine? If the printer could make such a rule "work both ways," or so as to extend to his paper-maker's bill, he might be partially reconciled to the idea we have applied. But let us carry out the illustration into another depart-ment of the subject, for it his an intustration that appeals with a home sympathy to the comprehension of that class of the community

comprehension of that class of one comprehension of that class of one to which a publisher is likely to belong.

Here is a young baker just setting up business. He is a good worsman; he uses the hest of flour and makes the best of bread. He has borrowed a little to the capital he earned as a journeymah, and, depending on his in-tegrity and industry, he stops his cart, at your door, and asks if you will patronise him; door, and asks if you will patronise him; whach you readily promise to do, and to pay him part in advance or the whole at the end of the year. He wants the money to buy dour with, for he has his whole stock in his cart: so, at a triffing discount, he receives his pay for a year's supply, and promises to leave a loaf of the finest wheat at your door every morning for twelve months. This ligitifits to morning for twelve months. This he fulfils to the letter. You are pleased with his bread and praises it to your neighbours, and to him. and praises it to your neighbours, and to him. The year expires, and the young baker, flattening himself that he has deserved your patronage, continues to leave a whether loaf at your door as regularly as the anarrises. —He rounge, continues to leave a whenten told at your door as regularly, as the ann-rises. He thinks you were kind to him the year before in paying him in advance, and he contends with his limited means, rather than dun such a generous patron. Another year rolls around, and, at every meal, his bread is on your table. At the commencement of the third year, he At the commencement of the third year, he lingers a little longer in his morning visits to your door, hoping you will offer to pay him. Still he drives away to his bakery with a cheerful heart, confident that you are "good" for any amount he may have against you. As the sum accumulates, he begins to attach a special interest to it, as so nething on deposit for "a rainy day." But after he has thus supplied you for three or four years, you send your youngest boy to his shop with the thus supplied you for three or four years, you send your youngest boy to his shop with the last loaf he left at your door, who delivers his errand according to the words you have put into his mouth! "Pa says he don't want to have you send him any more bread, because he subscribed only for one year, and the time has expired." Now, good friend, was the sum you paid in advance for one years supply of bread, the "limitation of human responsibility," on your part, to that young supply of bread, the "limitation of utilization are sponsibility," on your part, to that young man? To be sure, you did not promise to take his bread but for a single year; but you did take it, and you ate it, and broke it to your children, and, perhaps, invoked God? blessing upon a thousand different meals you made of it, and never remembered the baser

You have another neighbour, in liv circumstances, and he is a Punter. Hi means are small, but hopes, large. He has een disciplining his mind for many yees, and he has trained it to the utierance or mind with and old. He aspires to feed our mind with bread, and nourish in your long and dim in the garret where he misting you are asleep. For your mental reposition, and pay for one year in adver, He cannot buy paper brighter and will, as yet, he has no creuit at without cash a puts his paper down to the fowest core and mind the same and the fowest core and mind the same and the same are to cost in advance, every the same and the same and the same are to same the same are to same and the same are to same are to same and the same are to same are to same and the same are to same You have another neighbour, in liv cir-\$ 10,50

3 Repms of Printing Paper, Connosition of 72,000 ems, 18.00 Press work of 6 tokers, Wrapping Paper, folding, directing &, 3,00

Here, then, is the material of his publica-

Here, then, is the material of the which he must pay cash. The spiritual part, consisting of the wealth of his best thoughts, he makes account, of being willing to work hi mind for nothing. He draws a ballence between of the wealth of his best thoughts, account, of being willing to work hi mind for nothing. He draws a ballence between his outgoes and income, and finds that for his 1509 printed sheets which he has sattered over the land, he has, in cash and pumises, about \$45, out of which he must pay \$37 to the paper maker and to the hands in as employ, leaving him nearly \$8 for his reek's labor, the sent of his office, postage, all exchange on uncurrent bank no.es, \$2. tut he is an editor, and that is something intself; and then he hippes to have a larger suscription list ons of these days. He look for a continuance of your patronage, for you have praised his paper and his ambitims ired with glory of new anticipation. Welkly he sends you his journal, coataining the choicest efforts of his pen, and feas out the pleasure he thinks you will derive fon its perusal. And you read it—your lanitylead it; and perhaps you lend it to your mixors. A new year commences, and the editor and to you his improved sheet running ove full of good wishes for your happiness and osperity. His coat is seedy, but he had she perity. His coat is seedy, but he had she perity. His coat is seedy, but he had she rough in his paper in a new dress, than expect full of good wishes for your happiness and osperity. His coat is seedy, but he had she the money on his own person. He labor with increased assiduity and hope. Some this anticribers send back their papers and we had all his coat is seed to the second year art and the commencement of the second year art and the commencement of the second year art and the commencement of the second year art and him the full amount at the clo of the volume.—Still his heart a little whe to be seen a sicken though his hope is deferred. The ind volume commencement with a new glowi tribute of thanksgiving to you, and all his bearing of thanksgiving to you, and all his bear and of the commencement. though his hope is deferred. The ifd volume commences with a new, glowil tribute of thanksgiving to you, and all his becribers who "hold over," for the continue of your patronage. He has hinted seval times in his paper, during the preceding say, that be was straitened for money, an early be grateful for his dues. But he depaids upon your support, and fears to send y a bill of your indebtedness, lest you shoul take offence and "stop your paper." Ie wades along through a sea of difficulties nd opens his fourth volume with a grateful alutatory to his old and established patrons. Perhaps "the bills that must be paid havencessed upon you, and you resolve to catally our family expenses, begining with a superfluities. Your charity clinging intinctively to persons and interests nearests lone, you conclude to "cut" the poor printe at a distance; which you can do with battlittle personal inconvenience. You accordingly send back his lawt paper with this short-hand direction with more than the paper. ection written on its margin;—True has ex-pired—stop my paper. The man in the gar-ret, hundreds of miles distant, looks at his scot and finds one dollar and fifty cents to your creent, against four years and a half of time-during which he has supplied you with he maner.

Now, then, we would ask, do you not stand 1 Did you not treat them precisely alize? Were not the two acts on the same parallel of hishonest latitude? Could the Baker complain that his case was more aggravated than that of the Printer?—If so, on what ground? The flour and salt, &c. in a loaf of bread bear The flour and salt, &c. in a loaf of bread bear no greater proportion to its market price, than the stock of a newspaper, to what a subscriber pays for it. We hope this illustration may impress some of those who read it with a new conviction with regard to the moral responsibility of subscribers. Remember that every paper or number of a periodical which you receive from the Printer without paying for it, is equivalent to a loaf of bread sponged out of the Baker in the same way. It may seem a small thing to let a paper run over the time for which it was paid by a few numbers' but it is not a small thing to the Printer. It taking from him so many loaves of bread almost literally. Why should Printers be starved out of their field of labor by this low standard of morality with regard to their dues? wed out of their field of laber by this low standard of morality with regard to their dues?

Look at the distilleries, and grog sheps, and other port-holes of Tughet! Not a gill of their hot poison fails of a ready return of cash. The honor that exists among drunkards render these bills of slow murder sacred, as those which "must be p.is." Why then should those who stand at the fountain head of virtuous knowledge, and bend on to the brakes which diffuse it in gladdening rivulets over the great community of mund, why should they be selected as the virtues of a windling evaportion, for which there is as logal red reason system of pocket picking, for a long armed genus, by which their just dues are plucked from their sustenance cent hy cent, not by one and he a villain, but by hundreds they have never seen, and they all honourable men, Christian men perhaps I We cannot ascribe the cause of this diffusive robbery of the Printer to any inherent depravity of the morals of the moral of the morals of the moral of t ter to any inherent depravity of the morals o the guilty, but to an uninstructed sense of their responsibility as subscribers. Unless a more honest code of morality shall pervade the community with regard to paying the Printer, the newspaper press cannot be supported.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The communication of our esteem diriend, "Conloch," has come to hand too ate for insertion this post: it shall appear n our next.

KINGSTON R. C. COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal and Commercial Advertiser.

MR .- The want of a Literary Institution rewhich the youth of Canada, speasing the English langua e, and in particular the Irish Catholic portion of them, might receive a liberal education, has been long and grievously felt. In the Seminaries of L. Canada, other reasons being left aside, the difference of language is a barrier, which, if not insurmountaguage is a barrier, which, if not insurmounta le, is at least the cause of much inconveble, is at least the cause of much inconvenience and delay; it being cossential to acquire a knowledge of the French before beginning the classical course. In U. Canada the Irish youth were not much better off Where the gates of knowledge were not classical course. ed against them by religious intolerance, the high pensions required placed the fruits of that tree far beyond their grasp. What, then, was to be done? Between the intolerance of one party and the difference of language of the other, were so interesting a portion, the youth of the country, to be kept in that igno-rance which excludes them from every post

of honor and emolument. The Right Hev. Dr. Pheliph, newerfully aided by his excellent Vicar General, the very Rev. Ang. McDonell, says no. Under his Lordship's protection, and his Vicar General's direction the College of Regionoles was open here, on the 15th of last October. It is a superh five-story huilding, of some 150 feet long by 40 broading the magnation of the magnation is such as the fettle imagination of the magnation with the chosen for the of the pagan poets might have chosen for the abode of their most popular detites. Any de-scription which could be given, would be far from conveying to the mind of the reader, from conveying to the mind of the reader less beauty. I am really surprised that the tourist, whose remarks you copied, some time since, into the columns of the Freeman, from the Waterford Chronicle, should leap from Montreal to Toron'o, without saying a word, an passant, about Kingston. If he thought that it was not worthy of his notice he certainly deceived himself; so much so, that, were a man, who was after travelling the Continent of America, to look forth from one of the continent of the continent of America, to look forth from one and the continent of America, to look forth from one and the college about of the upper apartments of the College, abou which I write, wen the rising sun flings his which I write, we en the rising sun flings his waking beams o'er forest, town and lake, that

stretch tar and wide beneath, I would defy him to say that he e'er beheld a scene more air.
But, though grandeur of scenery, as a contingent circumstance, is not to be underva-lued, still, were the essential parts not sufficiently provided for, it would, by no means, form a sufficient recompense for the loss of time and money. In this, however, nothing is to be feared. The same zealous spirit that provided for the erection of so useful an Establishment, did not, and will not, stop short at mere external show. That such is the case is evident from the fact of their being alcase is evident from the fact of their being al-ready upwards of twenty students entered, notwithstanding the late period of the season at which it was opened. All the branches of a commercial education are at present taught, together with the Greek, Latin, French and

together with the Greek, Latin, French and English languages; and when the students are sufficiently advanced, believeletters, rhe-toric and philosophy with be formed.

It is therefore to be noted that this Institu-tion will meet with the engulatement which it deserves. To young Canadian gentlemen, of French origin, it affords a most conveniently of learning the English language: of French origin, it affords most convenient opportunity of learning the English language; for the acquiring of which they were heretofore obliged to travel into the States, where many things conspired to refider their abode as little pleasing as jossible.

Knowing how sincerely you desire the progress of education, I have taken the liberty o sending you those few remarks, and remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

Kingston, Dec. 14, 1846.

P. S .- The weather is uncommonly mild here, for the season; to a person accustomed to the climate of L. Canada, it appears extremely so. The ground is scarcely covered with snow, and that only for the last few with snow, and that only for the last few days; so that sleighing is, as yet, a "rara quis?" in this part of the world. Indeed only a few of the most daring "Amateurs? have made their appearance; nor is it likely that the theatre of their operations will long remain. Small vessels of various technical appellations still spread their white sails to the breeze, and the steamer's marky smake marks. reeze, and the steamer's murky smoke marks its pathway in the rarified air; but most pro-bably a day or two will put a stop to all this and the hoary sing reign triumphant over na-ture's vanquished smiles.

M. S. M.

ing Tayern License Certificates is advertised to be holden from the 20th to the 30th January next.] [The Special Sessions of the Peace for grant-

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal and Commercial Adverti er.

DEAR SIR, -- Might I, thro' the columns of your paper, ask our city solons what they intend doing with Chan plain Street? I am persuaded that it their Honors had to pass thro' it a soften as I am compelled to do, there would not be as many ruts for the reception of the snow as at pres n , I would caution any of your readers fortunate enough to possess a horse against trusting him in at the Toll Gate (should he be able to get so far) it will be necessary to give him a least a days rest. Really, it is disgraceful to the city of Quebec (I beg pardon I mean the corporation) to have such a thoroughfare as you are aware it is, in its present state, I know of no better exercise for a rheumatic Patient than a trip to the aforsaid gate in a cariole (provided he can bear it,) do drop a hint, to those whose duty it is, to look to it and oblige,

Yours, A TAXED CITIZEN. Quebec, 29th December, 1846.

We would direct public att ntion to the arrival of MR SADLIER, of the firm of Mesers D. & J. Sadijer, New-York, with an assortin nt of Banks suitable for Christmas Presents, or New-Year's G fts, for particulars see advertisement .- No family Library is complete without their splendid work, " The Lives of the Saints, by Butler," which has justly received the sanction of the R. C. Bishops of Ireland; in fact, the collection as a whole, is unequalled by any hitherto offered to the inhabitants of Quebec.

The King ton Chronicle recommends an united e fort by the newspaper proprieors of this Province to obtain a reduction of the heavy postage on papers and letters; and we are sure the suggestion of our res pected contemporary will not meet with a dissent ng voic. from the wiole fratern ty. So much his been said, -so many complaints have been reprated time and again, by the Colonial press, against the noolerable grievance of the Post O.fice system, -without producing the slightest effect, that it appears to us, as a drnier resort, we shall have to get up a little repollion; for it seem nothing but the mis in nineat danger will attract the attention of our masters in Dow-

ning Street. W . know we can say nothing new upon this vexing subject: but we can repeat what others have said before u -- and, according to the American plan of redressing their grievances, "there is nothing like keep ng the thing alive." Now, we certainly think the present post office charges upn letters and newspapers in the American Colon es are disgraceful to any c vilize | country. We do not be ieve the Province is yet sufficient'y populous to support the penny letter sysem, nor the free transportation of newspapers; but we do think that the letter postage might be greatly reduc d, and that newspaper exchanges, can be allowed a free transport—as was formerly the case-particularly when we know there is an annual surplys revenue, from the Colonial post office, sent home, of the large amount of between £12,000, and £20,000 We are certain this could be done, and have a very fair and just salary for Mr. Stayner, the Deputy Post Master General, who has always been believed to be the recipient of the newspap r postage as perquisities, in addition to his regular annuity a. Head of the Colonial P. O. De-

For every weekly publication sent across the line, the Printer has to pay 4s. 4d. per annum, to the post office in advance. And for every weekly exchange he receives from th other side, he pays 8s 8d., so that in xchang ng with a newspaperat Watertown or Oswego, his postage alore costs him 13. per annum, besides his own return paper. No doubt our neighbors will roll up their eyes in wonder at such a monstrous imposition. They will tell us that they pay no postag upon papers sent to the distar t irty miles from their offices ;-and that they can send them from Maine Galveston, a distance of perhaps 3000 miles -for one cent!

But we in Canada are behind the age we must bear o be kept in a state of inactivity and sloth, because the government at Home choses to turn a deaf ear to our remonstrance. There is enterprise in British America—there is n warm disposition to move f rward in the march of improvement in science and commerce, if the Mother Country will give encouragement to do so. Perhaps, however, as there is a fresh man at the helm of the Colonial D partmentone who has always been conspicu us for his liberal and enlightened principles—the colonial policy may be changed; and something approaching to fairness be adopted in the post office at least.

TAVERN LICENSES, Quebec, 1846. - Number of Certificates for Licenses granted by Magistrates, Sumber of Licenses granted by His Excellency the Governor General 11

Total number granted,
Out of which there are
In the Lower Town, Champlain
Street, Cove and other places where
the seamen generally resort to [not
including St. Paul street,)
It the Alpary Town. In the Upper Town, In the Suburhs, including St. Paul's Market, and St. Paul street and Banlieu (except for Cove,) 232

Number of applicants to Magistrates for Lienses 264.
32 of which were rejected,

1 withdrawn, and 221 granted. 254

Thus more than one half of the licensed tawerns in the city are in the locale frequented by sailors, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the wharves. Desertion and drunk-enness consequently find their facilities on the spot where the seaman's duty should be discharged.

Magistrates and the Executive was 241; in 1845 the number was 255.

ROBBERY.-B. tween Monday the 21st and Thursday the 24th inst., the following articles were stolen from the Vestry of the English Cathedral :-

2 Clerical Silk Gowns.

2 Silk C.s. ocks, 1 Waistband, " Scarf,

1 College Cap, 1 A ademica Hood. We are authorized to state that any in-formation which may lead to the recovery of the above, afforded to R. Symes, Esq., J. P. or the Chief of Police, will be suitably

rewarded. (Mercury.)
DREADFUL OUTRAGE. On the 16th nst, a man named Malone was at a house in G iffintown - the landlord of which was unknown to him - at about ten o'clock at hight, and there spent the night in company with several men and females engaged in waking a child. Some of these men left the hor and shortly after—a little before daylight— Malone also let? He had no sooner gone than he noticed two men of those who had than he noticed two men of those who had previously left the house, and who had been talking together at the door, following him. He knew both of them by sight, but now by masse; and upon their coming up with him had unimportant conversation, which was terminated by one of them firing a pistol at his head.—The ball struck him and he fell; immediately after which he was kiesed by the immediately after which he was kieged by the man who had the pistol, who only desisted upon his comrade remarking "Come away, come away: let him be d—d: he'll not chatter more." After laying some time he was sufficiently recovered to rise, and with the assistance of a passenger continuation. the assistance of a passenger contrived to reach Dr. Fenwick's house at the haymarket. Malone's escape is most wonderful: the ball Malone's escape is most wonderful: the ball passed through, coming out at the other side, ut fortunately the wound was rather low, towards the neck, so that the skull was not fractured. Maione was a witness in the case of Fennell. -Montreal Herald.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a member of Congress for the following intelligence from Mexico. The " Locomotor" of Vera Cruz, of the 17th 18th, 19th and 20th was received vesterday in this city. In the 18th is an exract from an official despatch from the commissary general of the state of Sinoloa, dated Mazatlan, Oct. 28, addressed to the minister of finance, at Mexico, which extract is copied by the " Locomotor" from the Monteur of Mexico of the 13th November .--This extract states that the French sloop of war Brilliante, the Count de Bon-et, comnander, had arrived on the 28th October at Mazatlan, from Upper California (S. Francisco and other poris) and that the comman. der reported that Captain Flores, aided by a larg number of Californians and some In-Puebla de los Angeles, and captu ed several boat , taken several prisoners, and k lied many 'soldados' of the North American Navy. The corres ondent of the Locomor at Maz dan wries same date, 28th October, and says the Californians and Indians "ent the throat?" of 150 of the North-Americans, and captured boats, &c., and states the account to have been derived from the Count de Bonser, &c. and that the count represents the " North Americans" as "terrib'y alarmed" lest the Mexicans should send troops against them, &c; that the North Americans had but 30 so diers at Monterey, and 10 or 12 at St. Francisco; that at the after place they had erected a fort, & c .-There is toubtless a good deal of Mexican pluster and falsehood in all this statement,-The " Locomotor" of the 19th represents that the solders (girrison) of San Juan de Ulloa are very much distressed. the day before the authorities and citizens of Ve a Cruz had a public me measures to relieve them. It den supreme government for its neglect of the soldiers; says the citizens will "end their advances," and then there will be " serious conflict" in the city, more distressing be-cause exhibited in the face of the enemy.

COMMERCIAL.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Market up to 29th Dec., 1846.

Beef, per lb 0 4 a 0
Mutton, per lb 0 3 a 0
Ditto, per quarter . . 2 3 a 3
Lamb, per quarter . . 1 6 a 4
Potatoes, per bushel . . 2 6 a 3
Maple Sugar, per lb Veal, per 18. . . . 0 5
Do., per quarter . . 1 6
Pork, per lb . . 0 5
Eggs, per dozen . . . 0 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from CHS. CAMPBELL Esq., dated River du Loup, to his son, at Quebec .-

Quebec —

"Mr. Jenkins, of Rimouski, has been very kind to the shipwrecked sailors, and with his usual benevolence sheltered, fed and afforded them every assistance. They are also much indebted to Mr. Gauvreau, of Ste. Luce; and his brother of Rimouski, both-having procured sleighs for the conveyance of many of them. The elergymen also of the different parishes with their characteristic zeal in acts of humanity, were foremost in holding out the hand of assistance to the unfortunate mariners thus cast adrift on the snows of a Canadian winter. east adrift on the snows of a Canadian winter. cass adrift on the shows of a Canadian winter.

Having overtaken some of them on my way to
this place, they, with grateful hearts mentioned to me, how well they had been treated, and
further said, though the weather was cold,
they met with warm hearts to cheer them on
their way."

Capt. Young and Mr. Russell, who had gone down to survey the wrecks at Matane, returned here on Saturday morning last.

They have condemned the Empire and Reti-

The Lloyds, wrecked below Ste. Anne, has also been condemned and sold to a Mr. Roy, for £50.